THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED,

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2.50 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 31
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 69

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$3.50	$4.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.50	5.50	8.00	13.00
Three inches	4.00	6.00	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
Quarter column	8.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	13.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. S. Krickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert R. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Heffman.
Surveyor—Samuel Neyhard.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Isaiah Yeager.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott. Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—G. A. Herring.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—Jas. C. Sterner.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robbins, secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. O. D. S. Marclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Smyser.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. I. Krebs.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion. Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
Sunday Service—9 p. m. in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
jan. 11, 1878

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's BUILDING.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
aug'24, '77-1y.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-A-T-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe

C. E. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

R. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —38

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained.
dec 21, '77-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
over MAIER'S STORE, Bloomsburg, Pa.
april 19, 1878.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.

The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov.16, '77-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	4,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancanshire	10,000,00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$80,031,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 20,'77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa
Franklin, of " "
Pennsylvania of " "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of " "
Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, '77-1y.

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. N. FEYMIER. CHAS. B. EDWARDS.
WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
WITH
Kaub, Frymier & Edwards,
(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 923 Market street,
Importers and dealers in
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
923 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND
UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

The attention of the travelling public is respectfully invited to some of the merits of this great highway, in the confident assertion and belief that no other line can offer equal inducements as a route of through travel. In

Construction and Equipment
THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

stands confessedly at the head of American railways. The track is double the entire length of the line, of steel rails laid on heavy oak ties, which are embedded in a foundation of rock ballast eighteen inches in depth. All bridges are of iron or stone, and built upon the most approved plans. Its passenger cars, while eminently safe and substantial, are at the same time models of comfort and elegance.

THE SAFETY APPLIANCES

in use on this line well illustrate the far-seeing and liberal policy of its management, in accordance with which the utility only of an improvement and not its cost has been the question of consideration. Among many may be noticed

THE BLOCK SYSTEM OF SAFETY SIGNALS,
JANNEY COUPLER, BUFFER and PLATFORM
THE WHARTON PATENT SWITCH,
AND THE
WESTINGHOUSE AIR-BRAKE,

forming in conjunction with a perfect double track and road-bed a combination of safeguards against accidents which have rendered them practically impossible.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all Express Trains

From New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington,

To Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis,

WITHOUT CHANGE,

and to all principal points in the far West and South with but one change of cars. Connections are made in Union Depots, and are assured to all important points.

THE SCENERY
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE

is admitted to be unsurpassed in the world for grandeur, beauty and variety. Superior refreshment facilities are provided. Employees are courteous and attentive, and it is an inevitable result that a trip by the Pennsylvania Railroad must form

A PLEASING AND MEMORABLE EXPERIENCE.

Tickets for sale at the lowest rates at the Ticket Offices of the Company in all important cities and towns.

FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. K. SHOEMAKER, Pass. Agent Middle Dist., 12 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
feb. 1, 78-1y.

F. M. BOUTON,
Main Street, Orangeville, Pa.
Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c.
Fruit Flavoring Extracts, Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in Endless Variety.
Also a Fine assortment of
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs,
Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos, Cigars, Snuff, &c.
Physicians Prescriptions
accurately compounded. A share of public patronage is solicited.
July 6, '78-3m*

VEGETINE

Purifies the blood, renovates and invigorates the whole System.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

Vegetine

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,
Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease Catarrh, and had such bad coughing-spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.
MRS. L. GORE,
Cor. agazine & Walnut Sts., Cambridge, Mass.

GIVES
HEALTH, STRENGTH
AND APPETITE.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite.
N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance & Real Estate Agent, No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

CANNOT BE
EXCELLED.
CHARLESTOWN, Mass.
H. R. STEVENS,
Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled: and, as a blood purifier or spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.
Yours respectfully,
Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE,
No. 19 Russel Street.

IT IS A
Valuable Remedy.
SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.
MR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney complaint, and general debility of the system.
I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.
Yours respectfully,
Mrs. MUNROE PARKER,
86 Athens Street.

VEGETINE
is prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston,

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

The Great New Medicine!

A Health-Giving Power!
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
INVIGORATES THE LIVER,
PROMOTES DICESTION, and
STRENGTHENS THE NERVES,
Thus effectually curing disease of whatever name or nature. It is worthy of a trial. RELIEF guaranteed.

VIGORENE

Is AGREEABLE to the taste, GRATEFUL to the stomach, and acts efficiently as a CATHARTIC, ALTERATIVE and DIURETIC. Its action is not attended with any unpleasant feeling, neither is languor nor debility experienced, but on the contrary, refreshment and invigoration. Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition, the appetite being increased at once. To those affected with an engorged condition of the liver, as Biliousness, characterized by a dusky complexion, a coated tongue, a pasty, bad taste in the mouth, a capricious appetite and sluggish action of the bowels, with a sense of fullness in the head and of mental dullness, VIGORENE proves most valuable.

Its effect upon the kidneys is no less happy, a turbid, irritating urine is quickly cleared up by it.

Inflammatory and Chronic RHEUMATISM will soon disappear by a persistent use of VIGORENE.

For the cure of Skin Diseases and Eruptions of all kinds, VIGORENE is most certain.

VIGORENE is composed of the active properties of HERBS, ROOTS, GUMS and BARKS, that Nature alone furnishes, great care being taken by us that they are gathered at the right season of the year, and that they possess their native virtues.

That VIGORENE has the power to PURIFY THE BLOOD, INVIGORATE the LIVER, and STIMULATE the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, is indisputably proven by those who have given it a trial and have been permanently cured.

We do not ask you to try a dozen bottles to experience relief, for we GUARANTEE you will feel better from the first few doses.

VIGORENE is astonishing the world with its cures, and is throwing all other TONICS, ALTERATIVES and INVIGORANTS, into the shade. Put up in large bottles, double strength. Requires small doses, and is pleasant to take.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
WALKER & BADGER MFG. CO., Prop's,
82 John St., New York, and Jersey City, N. J.

"THE OBJECT OF EATING," a new book every one should read, sent free upon receipt of a one cent stamp.

For Sale at N. J. Hendershott's
DRUG STORE.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Jan.18, '78.-1y.

S. W. DOUGLASS,
Civil and Mining Engineer,
ASHLAND, PA.

General Surveying and Engineering Business attended to with Care and Dispatch.

I am prepared to make drawings, Plans and Models in Wood, Brass, Iron, or the above materials combined as necessary of

Bridges, Mines, Breakers, Buildings, Engines,

PUMPS, and all kinds of machinery for use of cases at Court or for applications to secure patents.

Patents Secured March 13,8-

Select Story.

SADIE DESMOND'S ERROR.

Mrs. Sydney and her son sat over a late breakfast one morning in early spring, talking over a contemplated trip to Europe the lady was to take for her health. She was a small, delicate woman, with hands and feet of the most aristocratic proportions, and she worshipped 'blue blood' and good family connections, and boasted of inheriting the Walford nose from a long line of ancestors. She was very dignified in manner, and prided herself upon her simplicity of dress upon all but great occasions.

'There is nothing more vulgar,' she would say, 'than the present fashion of overdressing. A lady reserves her lace, velvets and diamonds for full dress, a parvenu parades them on the street. They know better in Europe.'

Her son, who sat opposite her, was unlike her in every respect. She was blonde, he was dark. She was petite, he stood almost six feet, with the shoulders of a Hercules. She was low-voiced, his tones are clear and ringing. She was aristocratic, and he was republican to the heart's core; believing, above all, in the dignity of labor, and proving his belief by refusing to live idly upon his mother's wealth, and by making his own way in the world as a manufacturer. His mother pleaded for a profession, it he would be independent, but he said:

'I had rather be a good master to 200 or 300 men and women working for me than to be a poor lawyer, incompetent doctor, or dull preacher.'

'Worthington,' Mrs. Sidney had said, as they lingered over the table on the morning when they were introduced to the reader, 'I must have a companion.'

'I thought you were going with the Grahams.'

'I am. I mean a companion of my own.'

'Oh, a maid!'

'No; a mere maid will not do. It would be absurd for me to start, in my feeble health without some one who could be constantly with me.'

'H'm! yes. I have seen advertisements for what you want.'

'A lady who will be pleasant society, and yet who will expect to perform some of the duties of a maid, in return for her salary. I don't suppose it will be easy to find such a person here.'

'Perhaps not; but in B——you might find one.'

'By advertising?'

'No, in the factory. It is rather a long journey for you, but we could be over there by noon, for the road is good.'

'That odious factory!' sighed Mrs. Sidney.

'Don't quarrel with the factory,' said her son, good-humoredly. 'It gives me my bread and butter. Some of these days I may sell out and retire on my income, but not yet. It is too soon, and I am too young.'

'You know you will have my money, Worthington,' said his mother, plaintively.

'Many long years from now, I trust,' was the grave reply.

'But while I live it is enough for both. There never was a Walford in trade, and the Sidneys were all professional men.'

'Well, well, mother! all the odium there is in it must be thoroughly incorporated into my system by this time. But we are wandering away from the subject under discussion. I think I can help you to find a companion.'

'Really, dear, I am afraid a factory girl will not suit me.'

'Perhaps not; but there are two newcomers there who have been in better positions, and who are driven there by the stress of circumstances.'

'Who are they?'

'One, Miss Sarah Desmond, is the daughter of a music teacher in B—— who died a year ago. The young lady has tried in vain to get pupils enough to support her. B—— is not the place for her. The people who can afford music lessons for their children either send them to boarding school or the seminary. So, for lack of pupils, Miss Desmond earns her living in the factory.'

'You said there were two. Has she a sister?'

'No, Miss Ford is a friend, I believe. They board together. Miss Ford has been a teacher in the seminary for some time, and was a pupil there while she received her education. She had to give up on account of her health and has no money to live on.'

'You seem very familiar with the history of these girls, Worthington.'

'That is one of my duties, mother. I have three hundred girls in my factory, and I owe to each one of them to inquire closely into the antecedents of every new-comer.'

'Yes, yes; you are quite right, no doubt though I should think such matters could be left for overseers. But I should like to see these girls.'

'Drive over with me this morning. It is warm and pleasant. The air will do you good.'

'I will. I must make some selection soon, for the Grahams sail in May, and this is the second week in April.'

Two or three hours before the discussion between Mrs. Sydney and her son, regarding the proposed companion, two girls in a small room in a boarding house in the manufacturing town of B——, were dressing hastily, and chatting as they twisted their hair and performed toilet duties.

'Did you have any answer to your advertisement, Sadie?' asked one the more subdued and quiet of the two, whose blue eyes were sad, whose pale cheeks bore the deep flush, coming and fading, of weakness.

'None,' replied Sadie Desmond, who was undeniably handsomer and more stylish-looking than her friend. 'I suppose there will be no release for me from this hateful, drudging life. How you can bear it so patiently is a mystery to me.'

'I must bear it,' was the quiet reply. 'Dr. Graves says I must not teach for a year at least, and yet there is the vulgar necessity of eating,' and she laughed a low, sweet laugh like a child's 'not to mention lodging, clothing and other such trifling matters.'

'Don't I know?' said Sadie, bitterly. 'When have I known anything but poverty, and poverty's bitterest straits? My education was given me in charity by my uncle, and it is merely wasted in this miserable place. The music teacher's place at the seminary is taken, and father starved on the few private pupils that he could obtain. Poor father! He always thought my handsome face and manner would win me a rich husband. Rich? Who are the rich men in B——? Manufacturers with wives and families, and Mr. Worthington Sidney.'

She blushed at this name, as if she waited to be questioned in regard to it, but Effie Ford was looking from the window. Joining her, Sadie said:

'Mr. Sydney comes often to your room Effie?'

'We are green hands, you know. Perhaps he thinks we may spoil our work,' was the quiet answer.

'He is very handsome, Effie?'

'Yes, very.'

'Unmarried, too, and very rich.'

The breakfast bell rang, and Effie went down stairs, with a remark to her companion of the lateness of the hour.

'I wonder,' thought Sadie, 'if it is Effie's blue eyes or my dark ones that draws Worthington Sydney to our corner.'

The young man himself could not have answered the question. He stood in the office that overlooked the workroom when all the looms were busy, looking through the window, where, unseen himself, the overseer could watch all those employed in it.

'You see,' he said, to an old lady, very plainly dressed, who stood beside him, 'the two young ladies who are at the third loom to the right. The one with dark eyes is the music teacher's daughter. The one facing her is Miss Ford.'

'Suppose I go in and talk with them.'

'If you wish you can do so; or I will send for them to come here.'

'No. I will go alone. The tall one is very handsome.'

'Very. She seems strangely out of place me, here.'

Mrs. Sydney crossed the room, pausing to speak to several of the busy girls, till she stood by Sadie Desmond's side.

'Can you tell me,' she said, 'where I can get a glass of water.'

In the corner by the closet, where the hats hang,' was the curt reply.

Effie looked up at the gray hairs and said:

'If you will take a seat for a moment I will get it for you. The clock will strike twelve in less than two minutes, and I can leave the room.'

'Thank you,' was the reply, as the old lady took a seat on a bench near the girls.

'Can't you find something better to do in noon hours than to wait on any old woman who comes in?' said Sadie, contemptuously.

'Hush!' said Effie, with her quick, sensitive flush, 'she will hear you.'

But Sadie had noted that the old lady's dress was of plain black alpaca, and her bonnet of straw, and was disinclined to pay any attention to anyone dressed in that garb.

When the clock struck Effie hastened for the water, while Sadie took out her luncheon on the bench, near Mrs. Sydney. The old lady noticed that Effie took a napkin from her little basket to polish the dingy tumbler, and rinsed it carefully, before filling it for her.

'You are very kind,' she said, as she received it. 'I am tired from walking about the building.'

'Perhaps you are looking for some one,' said Effie, 'and I can help you. It is confusing to a stranger to find a friend here.'

'No; I was not in search of any friend.'

'If you are looking for a place for your daughter,' said Sadie, 'you will find twenty applications ahead of you at the office.'

'Is the work heavy?' asked the old lady, turning to Sadie.

'Try it and see,' was the rude reply. 'I was not brought up to it. Are you going to walk, Effie?'

'I think not,' Effie said. 'I shall sit here and rest.'

Sadie rose and crossed the room for her hat, her tall, graceful figure and aristocratic face marking her in the group of girls on the same errand.

Effie sat down feeling, she scarcely knew why, that there was a rudeness in Sadie's manner that she must apologize for, by remaining with the old lady.

'You do not look strong,' Mrs. Sydney said, noting the delicate complexion and varying color.

'I have not been well, but I am gaining strength here. You must not feel discouraged,' she said, gently, 'by what Sadie said about getting work here. If you have a friend who wishes a place, there are often vacancies, and the work is not really heavy but tiresome. The noise is the worst, and one gets accustomed to that.'

'Have you been here long?'

And so from question, Mrs. Sydney drew forth the simple every-day story of orphanhood, early struggle with poverty and failing health, but not one complaint. The two were talking earnestly in the deserted room when Mr. Worthington Sydney came from the office to their bench.

'Well, mother,' he said, after bowing to Effie. And the young girl arose, blushing deeply in her embarrassment.

'Sit down,' said Mrs. Sydney, kindly. 'You see I do not want a place here for a friend; but I have business here, notwithstanding.'

And Effie believed she must be dreaming, when offered the position of companion to Mrs. Sydney, at a liberal salary and the promise of European travel.

"Can you come to me to morrow?" 'the old lady asked; "I shall need your services in preparing for my travels."

And before the moon was over Effie was driving in Mr. Sydney's carriage to her boarding house, to prepare her belongings for an early start in the morning.

'She is lovely, Worthington,' said Mrs. Sydney to her son, as they drove homeward, 'and the voyage will do her good. To think of her being in a factory! Why, her mother was one of the Marstons, of Providence.

'Am I supposed to be overpowered?' laughed the young man.

'But really, Worthington, she is of good family,' said his mother earnestly. 'Her father was a Portland Ford. I know the family. Poverty never appalls me, but I must confess I shrink from vulgar blood. Miss Desmond is handsome and stylish looking, but she is not a lady. Miss Ford is a gentlewoman, as the English say, a lady at heart.'

Sadie was mortified when she heard to whom she had been rude, but, after all, there was consolation. Mr. Sidney was not going to Europe with his mother, and black eyes might look more bewitching if the soft blue eyes were not near. She knew that she was very handsome, and if Mr. Sidney resented the rudeness to his mother, there were two years to undo the impression.

Circumstances came to Sadie's aid. The uncle who had paid for her education died, left her an income, small indeed, but enough to save her the necessity of further work. She took a small house, and an aunt came to live with her; and here, with perfect propriety, she received occasional calls from Mr. Worthington Sydney. But the ambition to be rich which had just filled her heart gave place to a deep love for the young and handsome manufacturer, who never exceeded a polite or gentlemanly courtesy in his attention.

In vain she exerted every accomplishment for his admiration—playing her choicest music, singing her sweetest songs. In vain she chose becoming dresses, and decked her rare beauty for his eyes.

Ever before him was the memory of his mother's words, and involuntarily he traced the little sighs that always told of a cold heart and uttered selfish disposition.

But over the water came to him letters full of the praises of the gentle companion who accompanied his mother.

'You would scarcely know Effie,' the old lady wrote, when she had been a year abroad; 'she has regained her health, and here is that rare delicate beauty that unfolds some new charm when least expected. She is so modest and retiring that one must watch closely to see how well educated and accomplished she is. Imagine my delight to find she knew French as well as I did and has conquered Italian in a wonderfully short time. Her music is the rare, real music that comes from the heart; and the tears often rise in my eyes when she fancies I am sleeping, and plays for hours as only a true lover of the 'divine art' can play.'

Sometimes there was a formal letter, signed Effie Ford, telling him that Mrs. Sydney was not well and wrote by her companion's hand. And after the formal introduction the writer would detail the events of travel since the last letter, unconsciously proving how much she saw with an artist's eyes the beauties of scenery she described, or took a quiet humorous view of passing events.

He would scarcely own it to himself, but Worthington Sydney watched for the letters from the companion with deeper and deeper interest, sending friendly answers that told of his gratitude for Effie's tender care of his mother and pleasure in her letters.

Two years passed, and Mrs. Sydney began to write of coming home. She was in Paris with Effie and wrote to her son:

'Do take a holiday, and come to escort me home. I have no friends who are returning to America at this time, and I do not care to travel alone.'

Thinking it all over, Worthington concluded that he really needed a little rest and recreation, and he presented himself at the hotel much sooner than his mother had dared to hope. She was alone when he was announced; but, a little later, a graceful young lady entered the room, whom he scarcely recognized as the fragile girl in deep mourning who had bidden him farewell two years before.

The palor of illness, the shifting color was gone, and in their place was the glow of perfect health; the sad eyes were replaced by animated ones full of happiness, and the fragile figure was rounded and graceful. In her exquisite delicacy of feature, in the expression of refinement and intellect, and in perfect manner she appeared to Worthington to far surpass the more striking beauty of Sadie Desmond, who two years before had cast her quiet loveliness in the shade.

Happy days flew by quickly in Paris, and when Worthington Sydney told his mother the secret of his love she opened her arms to fold Effie there closely, calling her 'dear daughter.'

And Sadie, when the bridal party returned to B——, knew in her heart that in her rudeness to the plainly-dressed old lady in the factory she had forfeited her opportunity to be Mrs. Sydney's companion by her own error.

A Story of a Trail.

She was a tall, stout individual, and sprang out of the wagon as lightly as a spring chicken after a grasshopper. He was a little withered dried-up weasel, and followed slowly, bringing a basket of eggs with him. They entered a store and she asked, 'What are ye givin' for eggs?'

'Eight cents,' was the reply of the counter-jumper.

'Well, here are three dozen,' said the fat party, 'and I'll take it in calico.'

'But I want some yarn to mend my socks, put in the old man.

'Go barefooted!' said she, rather sharply. Then turning to the clerk, she changed her tune, and remarked: 'Young man, please count me out the eggs, and give me four yards of calico to match this 'ere dress.'

But——' the old man was going to continue, when she raised her huge index finger and said:

'Henry Winter Davis Spriggens, them 'ere eggs are mine; the hens that laid 'em are mine; the corn that fed 'em was mine, and P'se goin' to have a trail on this 'ere dress as long as Betsy Gowen's, if every toe on your feet turn into gum biles. Now, shut. And you, youngster, yank off four yards of that 'ere calico, or you'll hear a bumble bee a buzzing.'

The old man shut, and the clerk yanked off the calico.

Houses Twelve Stories High.

In the West End of London, in a neighborhood known as Queen Ann's Gate, a banker by the name of Hankey has built some enormous 'mansions' overlooking St. James' Park, and not far from the Metropolitan railway station of that name. The houses are the highest in England—twelve stories—perhaps the highest in the world. They are let in flats, upon a new associate principle, and Mr. Hankey has chosen for his own apartments the highest story where he commands the purest air with views of the parks Surrey Hills and Northern Heights. The suites of apartments are so eagerly sought after by those who wish to avoid the cares of housekeeping that Mr. Hankey is building a second block of houses twelve stories high. The tenants are chiefly bachelors, whose suites contain a bedroom and sitting-room; but there are also family suites of ten rooms. Elevators, of course, travel to each story, and electric bells and speaking tubes are in every room. There is a 'wine cellar' for each tenant; the male servants are in liveries; the females wear a neat and uniform dress; and one quarterly payment covers the expense of servants, taxes, gas, water, and indeed every ordinary item of housekeeping, even down to insurance of furniture.

Wolves in Montgomery County.

Several weeks ago four wolves were observed near Custer Station, on the Stony Creek railroad. They had escaped from the Zoological Garden, Philadelphia, and all efforts to capture them have up to this time been without avail. From time to time they were seen at different places in that neighborhood, but according to the latest report they would appear to have changed their quarters.

One night this week, a farmer was driving along the Germantown turnpike near Relf's woods, in Norriston township, he was surprised to see four animals about the size of a small shepherd dog approaching. They divided, two taking one side of the road and two the other. His horse stopped, trembling in every limb, and neither by blow or command could he be induced to take a step forward. Strange to say the wolves did not attack the animal, but confined their attention to the man in the wagon. The farmer was unarmed and in great danger, when in desperation he picked up a large basket which lay in the body of his vehicle and brandished it at them. The sight of such a strange object seemed to frighten the wolves who fell back in terror. He then tried to drive on but his horse still refused to move. Again and again the manœuvre was repeated, the wolves returning to the attack but retreating at the sight of the basket. At last the horse recovered from his panic and rushed forward, the wild animals making no pursuit.

A number of farmers in Norriston township have lost chickens and poultry recently which are supposed to have been killed by the wolves. It is reported that many persons in that neighborhood are much alarmed and some are afraid to venture into their fields unarmed.—*Norristown Herald.*

Equal to the Occasion.

When Lord Liverpool was forming his Ministry in 1822, he thought it absolutely necessary to have Canning at the Foreign Office, although aware the appointment would be obnoxious to George IV. The Duke of Wellington undertook the unpleasant task of communicating Lord Liverpool's determination, and went to Brighton for that purpose. As soon as the king knew what was wanted of him, he broke out: "Arthur, it is impossible! I said, on my honor as a gentleman, he should never be one of my Ministers again. I am sure you will agree with me that I cannot do what I said on my honor as a gentleman I would not do." Another man would have been silenced, but the great soldier, always equal to an emergency, replied: "Pardon me, Sir, but I don't agree with you at all. Your Majesty is not a gentleman, but the Sovereign of England, to with duties to your people far above any your self, and these duties render it imperative that you should employ the abilities of Mr. Canning." "Well, Arthur," said the King, drawing a long breath. "If I must, I must." Although he did not like being told he was no gentleman. George IV had once at least, while Regent, forgotten he was one. That was when he flung a glass of wine in Col. Hamlyn's face, with: "Hamlyn, you are a blackguard!" The insulted officer could not return the compliment without committing something like treason; it was out of the question to challenge the Prince, while to let the insult pass unnoticed was equally impossible. The Colonel filled his glass and threw the contents in the face of his neighbor, saying: "His Royal

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Aug. 16, 1878.

OUR CANDIDATES.

Standing squarely on the Platform of the Democratic Party will be found the names of candidates placed in nomination by the Convention on Tuesday last. All are good men, and worthy of the support of every voter in the county. The nominations were fairly made, by one of the most harmonious conventions ever held here, and they will be elected by the usual majority, notwithstanding the efforts of the labor party to get up a split.

Some good men were defeated, not because of their unfitness, but because others had greater influence through the county, and all could not be nominated. Now let us go to work, and roll up a rousing majority for Andy Dill and the whole ticket.

TO DEFEATED CANDIDATES.

It was a foregone conclusion that where there were thirty-five candidates for nomination for nine offices, there must be twenty-six disappointed men. It is natural that the defeated candidates should feel sore, and just on the heels of the Convention should talk about running independently, bolting, and all that. It is always the case, but after a little sober thought it becomes apparent that such a course is unwise and it is abandoned. This fall there will be unusual efforts by two outside parties to break the Democratic ranks, and make a bolt, that will enable them to slide through. The Republicans may possibly make no nominations of their own, but quietly acquiesce in the nomination of the National party, and by a trade, endeavor to secure a republican treasurer and State Senator under the guise of the new party. Or they may make nominations of their own, and then by the aid of the National leaders who have heretofore been democrats, make a breach in the Democracy by which they may secure some county officers. The enemy is on the alert. Already efforts are being made to induce defeated candidates to join the Greenback party, while other enemies are endeavoring to sow seeds of dissension that will bring out independent candidates. This must not be. It will be remembered that all who announced their names as candidates for nomination before the Democratic convention, thereby pledged themselves to stand by the nominees. To do otherwise would be a breach of honor which no true Democrat will be guilty of. The success of the State ticket depends on the union of the party, and there must be no dissension or bolting at this time.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 13, 1878.

On to-morrow, Tuesday, Senator Thurman speaks at Hamilton, Ohio, and it is only the truth to say that his speech will have a wider circulation by newspaper and pamphlet than any other campaign speech of the season. The speaker will look not only to the effect upon the year's elections in Ohio and elsewhere, but upon the influence on his own pro spects as a candidate for the Presidency. It is undeniable that he will to-morrow greatly increase or lessen those prospects. Excellent campaign speaker as he is, his place is the Senate, and not the stump. In the one place he is simply incomparable while a dozen men in his own State could—all parties being unknown to the audience—make a more effective campaign speech than he.

Lots of good Democratic Congressmen who ought to have been renominated, have not been. Among them is Banning, of the Second Ohio district. The General is a man of ideas and convictions, and his renomination and election would have been a credit to his District and a benefit to the House. The same day that saw Banning defeated saw Milton Sayler re-nominated, however, and there is a great deal of comfort in that fact. The Republicans have been wiser than we. They have generally renominated the men who have made a mark in Congress.

It is stated that Hon. Horatio Seymour does not accept the theory that the immediate, only, and imperative duty of the Democratic party is to assist in forcing resumption. He holds, and every Democrat must agree with him thus far, that a primary duty of the party is to re-establish constitutional Government, and replace the States in their legitimate relations to the central government. This venerable statesman no doubt believes that course and that only will renew the devotion of the mass of people to the party, and thus make a safe foundation for our credit. If Mr. Seymour holds views on financial and other important questions in any respect different from those of the New York Democracy it is to be regretted that he has not made them known in an authorative manner long since. His name justly carries great weight wherever Democrats are found.

Whether by oversight or design, I know not, Congress during its last session removed the limit to the number of Notaries Public that may be appointed for this District, and, under the law as it now is, a Notary need no longer be a citizen of this ten miles square. Here is the opportunity of Mr. Hayes' lifetime. A few citizens of Ohio have not yet been appointed to office. A few—a very few, but still some—Louisiana thieves have not received reward for stealing the Presidency for Mr. Hayes. Let him quiet clamor and repay such services by making all these people Notaries Public for the District of Columbia. Even let it be the boast of his Administration—it will have nothing else to boast of—that under it every citizen held an office. A Democratic administration once distributed gold to every man, woman and child in the country, while this one is robbing them all and is bringing to Washington the accumulations of a century. It seems to have no capacity to benefit us in any substantial way, but can give us all offices. Mr. Hayes should not wait for applications to be sent in, but should anticipate them. Let us be a nation of Notaries.

It is said as coming from a representative of the Brazilian Government here, that Capt. J. B. Eads, of the Mississippi Jetties, is to undertake the improvement of the navigation of some principal rivers in that country, The commerce of Brazil, especially with this country is increasing enormously, and as there seems practically to be no limit to her power to supply many articles of necessity, anything that aids in her development is of world wide importance.

SEMINOLE.

All the Alleghany brewers but two have decided to refuse to sell beer to the three cent saloons.

During the past three months over 100 horses have been stolen in western Pennsylvania and the eastern border of Ohio.

Overissue of State Bonds.

For some time the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the officers of the Farmers and the Mechanics' Bank, in Philadelphia, the fiscal agency of the Treasury, have been mystified about an overissue of bonds of the loan of 1853. Since the first of February last coupons of that issue have been dropping into the Treasury for payment, concerning the existence of which the Sinking fund Commissioners had no knowledge or suspicion. The act of May 4, 1852, authorized a five per cent loan of $5,000,000, interest payable semi-annually in February and August. The bonds were redeemable in fifteen and twenty-five years. All the issues of this loan were in bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars, and were numbered from No. 1 to No. 5,000 inclusive. By the act of April 19, 1853, an additional loan was authorized, such amount as might be necessary to take up the overdue loans of the Commonwealth. The Treasury books show that the whole amount of the $5,000,000 loan of 1852 was issued, and has since been redeemed with the exception of $29,000 in coupon and $5,000 in registered bonds. The loan of April 19, 1853, began at 5,001, where that of 1852 left off.

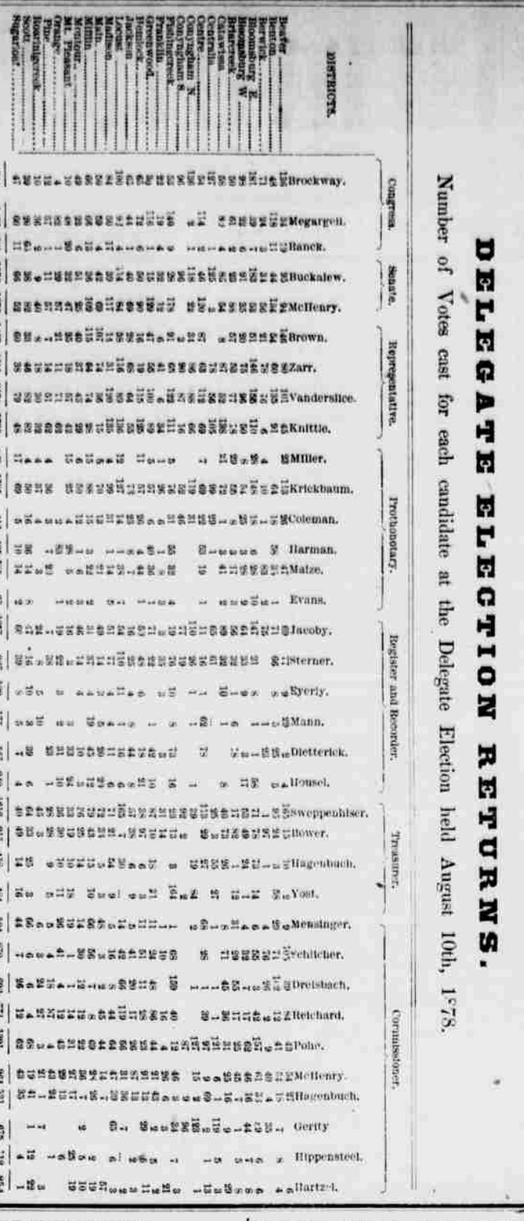
The minutes of the Sinking Fund Commissioners show that only $4,000,000 of this loan was issued and the money paid to the Commonwealth. Nothing appears in the official records concerning this loan until five years after, in 1858, when the following was found in the report of State Treasurer Magraw: Received from the Girard Bank, on account of coupon loan of April 19, 1853, the coupon bonds having been left in charge of the Girard Bank by J. M. Bickel, former State Treasurer, and but recently accounted for, $28,000. The loan-book shows no decrease of the old debt and no increase of the new to that amount. The minutes of the Sinking Fund Commissioners show that on the 29th of December, 1859, the Commissioners canceled and destroyed bonds numbering from 5,501 to 5,400 under the act of April 18, 1853, which were found in the vaults of the Treasury, numbered but not signed. Had not the bonds from 5,401 to 5,500, inclusive, been issued they would have been destroyed at the same time, but they were out and gone. The Treasury books show that bonds numbered from 5,400 were issued and sold for the credit of the Commonwealth, being $400,000 in the year 1853. There is no account or minute on record of the sale of any other amount under the act creating the loan. On the 1st of February, 1878, the amount of coupon bonds of the loan of April 19, 1853 outstanding according to the Treasury books was $226,000, and to meet the interest due on that date, $5,680, being the amount of 226 coupons of $25 each, was remitted by the Treasury to the financial agency of the State in Philadelphia. But it was not enough. Up to February, 1878, nothing in excess of the $5,428, of the two loans had appeared for nineteen years, the interest being regularly remitted to the financial agency in Philadelphia by the Treasury in Harrisburg. There was never the slightest discrepancy in the accounts.

About the first of April, 1877, it became apparent that there was some "irregularity" in the issue of April 19, 1853, as coupons maturing February 1, 1878, were presented in excess of the amount regularly remitted by the Treasury until this date. Twenty-one coupons of twenty-five dollars, each representing twenty-one one thousand dollar bonds, had been presented in excess of what the Treasury officials had any knowledge. Previous to July 1, 1878, one hundred and forty-two bonds of the loan of 1854, beginning with number 5,011 and ending with number 5,499, scattered through the series, were redeemed. Thirty-four of these bonds are above the 5,420. This goes to prove that 500 bonds, $500,000 of this loan, were issued though only $400,000 were put to the credit of the Commonwealth. Who disposed of the remaining $100,000? The fact that for a period of nineteen years the coupons of none of the bonds in excess of the $400,000, except the $28,000 that turned up in 1858, the have been presented for payment, indicates that these bonds, until very recently were in the hands of the person or persons who fraudulently converted them to their own use without equivalent to the Commonwealth. The bonds were in their hands at least as late as August, 1877, when the call for the loan of 1852 was made. This was ample notice to persons conversant with the Treasury that the next call would be for the loan of 1853. They must get the bonds into innocent hands or lose them, from the refusal of the Treasury to pay on discovery of the fraud. As the interest would cease, they would no longer serve as collaterals for the loan of money, and must be taken up and disposed of. On the 29th of May last the banking house of S. & W. Seligman, of New York, sent to the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, of Philadelphia, eighteen bonds, $18,000 with the August coupons attached. In the letter accompanying the bonds the Seligmans say:

We don't expect you to redeem them yet, but merely to examine them carefully and report to us to-morrow by wire, at our expense, whether they are genuine and regular in every respect and in order for redemption. We ask this information, inasmuch as they come from a strange party in Europe.

This cautious letter was sent with the bonds to the sinking Fund Commissioners, and gave to those officials the first serious alarm in regard to the loan which they were about to redeem. The bonds were returned to the Seligmans at their own request. What increases the difficulty in reaching the solution of this Treasury mystery is the fact that the old sinking fund book containing the accounts prior to 1858, including the time of this transaction, is missing. When those loans were issued Wm. Bigler was Governor and Ephraim Banks was Auditor General. But their connection ended with signing the bonds, which were then issued by the State Treasurer. Of course there can be no suspicion of wrong in regard to them. John M. Bickel, the State Treasurer who negotiated the loans of 1852 and 1853, lives in a fine mansion on Broad street, Philadelphia, and is believed to be in good circumstances. He has recently suffered from illness, and when called upon by the Sinking Fund Commissioners for an explanation he was not in a physical condition that would permit an interview. The Sinking Fund Commissioners have decided to redeem the loan of 1853 as it comes in until the amount of $400,000 is reached. Payment of the excess will be withheld until authorized by an act of the Legislature. As the loan issued was for only $400,000, they do not consider themselves empowered to redeem a greater amount though the genuineness of all the bonds of this loan is unquestioned. There is no means of distinguishing them or tracing them by their numbers. The amount already presented in excess of the $300,000 is $49,000. Interest on this loan has now ceased, and the bonds outstanding will be rapidly presented for redemption. As they are presented the officials of the Treasury will keep a close lookout for the sources from which they come.

The vote for the proposed new county of Lackawanna has been carried by a majority of about 7,000.



DELEGATE ELECTION RETURNS.

Number of Votes cast for each candidate at the Delegate Election held August 10th, 1878.

DISTRICTS.	Congress.	Senate.	Representative.	Prothonotary.	Register and Recorder.	Treasurer.	Commissioner.
Bloomsburg, E.							
Bloomsburg, W.							
Benton							
Berwick							
Briarcreek							
Catawissa							
Centre							
Centralia							
Conyngham							
Franklin							
Fishingcreek							
Greenwood							
Hemlock							
Jackson							
Locust							
Madison							
Main							
Millville							
Montour							
Orange							
Pine							
Roaringcreek							
Scott							
Sugarloaf							
Total							

DELEGATE ELECTION RETURNS.

Number of Votes cast for each candidate at the Delegate Election held August 10th, 1878.

DISTRICTS.	Congress.	Senate.	Representative.	Prothonotary.	Register and Recorder.	Treasurer.	Commissioner.
Bloomsburg, E.	201	198	198	198	198	198	198
Bloomsburg, W.	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
Benton	285	285	285	285	285	285	285
Berwick	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Briarcreek	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Catawissa	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Centre	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Centralia	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Conyngham	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Franklin	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Fishingcreek	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Greenwood	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Hemlock	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Jackson	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Locust	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Madison	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Main	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Millville	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Montour	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Orange	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Pine	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Roaringcreek	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Scott	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Sugarloaf	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Total							

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, July 31, 1878.

THE CUISINE OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL. HOW, AND WHAT, AND WHERE THE DIFFERENT CLASSES EAT. FROM THE GRAND RESTAURANTS OF THE BOULEVARDS TO THE DINGY WINE SHOPS OF THE FOUBOURGS. THE MAISON DOREE AND THE CAFE ANGLAIS.

Paris is renowned for its cuisine, and truly there are no people in the world who live as well and at the same time so economically. From the Duchess whose *chocolat a la creme de vanille* is brought into her silk tapistried boudoir of a morning, in a cup of rich Sevres porcelaine, set on a silver salver, and who sips it reclining on a bed, the quilted silk cover of which is trimmed with *point d' Alencon*, worth many thousands of francs to the humble and cheerful little *ouveriere* (work-woman) who enters the *cremerie* of the Quartier de Cain, and asks for three sous worth of *cafe au lait* and a *petit pair*; from the noble sportsman, who spends four dollars for his breakfast at Bignon's, to the decayed literary character who creeps stealthily into the dingy wine shop of the Quartier Pigalle; from the portly bland and smiling senator who, on leaving the august assembly of which he is a member, steps in at Fagot's for a dozen of Astende to be washed down with half a bottle of Sauterne, twenty years old, to the poor clerk who takes his dinner at a restaurant of fixed price, at the outlay of eighteen cents; from the smart commercial traveler or man of business who is a *habitue* of Duval's to the laborer out of work who can just afford to pay five sous for an *ordinaire* in the mysterious region of the little California, way down near the Boulevard Montrangs: Parisians of all classes, provided with purses long or short will always "enjoy, or appear to enjoy, the table," be it sumptuous or spare.

Let us suppose ourselves in the realms of mammon, at the corner of the Boulevard des Italiens and the Rue Lafitte, the frequenter of the Boulevard will point out to the foreigner to whom he acts as guide a high noble looking house, the window ornamentations of which still retain the traces of the copious gilding lavished on them years ago, but now nearly effaced by the mordant tooth of time. It is the *maison Dorce* of world wide fame. The splendor of its exterior gilding may have been tarnished, but enter, and the most fastidious taste will be satisfied by the rich, elegant, and yet simple decorations displayed within. The demands of the most highly cultivated epicure can be catered to here, but as in other establishments that I will describe, Iago's admonition: "Put money in that purse" holds good: put money in your purse plenty of money, a large number of the neat little round pieces, bearing the effigy of Louis Napoleon and worth four dollars each; put them in your pocket with the expectation of leaving a large number of them at the rose wood counter, behind which sits the neatly dressed female cashier, for without such provision and such intention you had better stop at the door. But if you wish to unveil the mysteries of Epicurus, the picture being framed with the most exquisite surroundings, you must enter the temple of the *cordon bleu*, you must ascend the carpeted staircase which leads to the sumptuous cabinets up stairs. There you will find the walls set in ebony inlaid with flowers in mother-of-pearl displayed in varied and fantastic design. Sofas covered with rich velvets or silk damasks court the gaze, and invite repose. Rich curtains soften the light of day, while lustres sparkling with a thousand corruscations scatter the rays of their gas flames at night. Venetian mirrors multiply the room, and make it appear ten times larger than it really is, for the space is limited and the cabinets seem made best for the cosy *tete a tete*. Let us take an indiscreet peep into one of these mysterious little chambers; the company there is composed of two gentlemen and two ladies, the former are already of a certain age, their hair and whiskers are blanching, they are of distinguished aristocratic exterior, and the little many colored ribbons in their button-holes denote them as men of high position. They are dignified, smiling, quiet. The ladies, on the contrary, are hilarious to the extreme; dressed in the finest satin and lace, and scintillent with diamonds. They are both elegant, beautiful women. Seen in the street they might be taken for duchesses. But there is an indescribable want of polish in their manners, a feint tinge of vulgarity that betrays the want of early good breeding, and in spite of of their superficially attractive conversation, those accustomed to all features of the *beau monde* will take them directly for what they are—namely actresses of one of the smaller theatres.

On the line of Boulevards from the Madeleine to the Rue Poissonniere restaurants of the highest order are very numerous, and each is celebrated for some specialty, and has usually a particular class of patrons. The members of the sporting club prefer the cafe Anglais renowned for its delicious salmon. There is one room in this establishment that can boast of European fame. What scenes both gay and serious have taken place in No. 16. Congratulatory dinners to celebrated authors and artists, and solemn festivities between diplomatists when the fate of Europe hung in the balance.

ARTHUR.

A Paris special to the New York *Herald* says the Pope is seriously ill of cystitis.

Mr. Lewis, the president of the Farmers and Mechanics bank of Philadelphia, which is the fiscal agent of the commonwealth, gives it as his opinion that there has been no actual over-issue of the bonds of 1853 of the $500,000 series. He says that the bonds were issued in two different years and that the likelihood is that during the first year there was an under issue and that this was made up the second year by a corresponding over-issue. The Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* in commenting on the alleged overissue uses this language: "The statements of ex-Treasurer Bickel and the president of the Girard bank are flatly contradictory with the probabilities in favor of Bickel's truth fulness."—*Patriot.*

The Edinburgh Review for July has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. 41 Barclay Street, New York. We note the subjects of the principal papers.

1. "Marquess Wellesley's Indian Administration." Recent events have made British India very conspicuous, and this paper will be found to be a useful contribution to a general knowledge of its early history and of the growth af the British power.

2. "The Remains of Edmund J. Armstrong." A minute criticism, with numerous extracts, of the poems, letters, and essays of this author, who died at the early age of twenty-three.

3. "Lecky's England in the Eighteenth Century." With certain exceptions, the review expresses his admiration of the industry and good taste with which Mr Lecky has described the leading features in the social history of Eadland during the first half of the eighteenth century.

4. "Origin and Wanderings of the Gypsies." A very interesting commentary on the historical testimony relating to the Gypsy fraternity.

5. "Primitive Property and Modern Socialism." Admitting the important contributions of fact made by M. de Laveleye to the science of comparative sociology, the writer declares his conclusions and suggestions to be as unsound as they are alarming.

6. "M. Doudan's Letters." These are described as striking pictures of men, manners and society in France for the past fifty years.

7. "Russia and Roumania."

8. "The Gold Mines of Midian." An account of Capt. Burton's expedition last year in search of the same during a fortnight's tour in North Western Arabia.

9. "Finlay's History of Greece."

10. The Constitution and the Crown."

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

HOW TO GET WELL.—Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters. See other column.

POLITICAL.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
HENRY P. ROSS,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
C. B. BROCKWAY,
Subject to decision of Congressional Conferees.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
E. J. McHENRY,
Subject to decision of Senatorial Conferees.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
T. J. VANDERSLICE,
JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,

FOR TREASURER,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER,

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
STEPHEN POHE
CHARLES REICHART,

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WILLIAM L. MANNING.

Democratic Standing Committee.

Beaver—Jesse Rittenhouse, Mountain Grove, Luzerne county.
Benton—J. J. McHenry, Benton.
Berwick Bor.—Wm. T. Snyder, Berwick.
Bloomsburg East—D. Lowenberg, Bloomsburg.
Bloomsburg West—C. S. Furman, Bloomsburg.
Briarcreek—Joseph Lamon, Berwick.
Catawissa—Mahlon Hamlin, Catawissa.
Centralia Borough—Owen Cahn, Centralia.
Centre—Joseph Weiss, Lime Ridge.
Conyngham North—Bernard Doyle, Ashland.
Conyngham South—John P. Hinnon, Ashland.
Fishing reek—J. M. Howell, Van Camp.
Franklin—Peter G. Campbell, Catawissa.
Greenwood—I. A. DeWitt, Rohrsburg.
Hemlock—N. P. Moore, Buck Horn.
Jackson—Frank Derr, Rohrsburg.
Locust—Daniel Morris, Numedia.
Madison—J. M. Smith, Jerseytown.
Main—J. W. Shuman, Mainville.
Millin—D. H. Montgomery, Millinville.
Montour—Benneville Rhodes, Rupert.
Mt. Pleasant—Joseph B. Beaver, Camp.
Orange—M. B. Patterson, Orangeville.
Pine—John F. Fower, Pine Summit.
Roaringcreek—J. R. Klinger, Roaringcreek.
Scott—Jacob Derwilliger, Light Street.
Sugarloaf—J. G. Laubach, Cole's Creek.

D. LOWENBERG, Chairman.

Democratic Platform.

The democracy of Pennsylvania unanimously declare:

That the republican party, its measures and its men, are responsible for the financial distress, the misery and the want that now exist:

It has obtained control of the legislation of the country, and has enacted and perpetuated a policy that has enriched the few and impoverished the many;

Its system of finance has been one of favor to moneyed monopoly, of unequal taxation, of exemption of classes, of high rates of interest, and of remorseless contraction, which has destroyed every enterprise that gave employment to labor.

Its present hold upon federal power was secured by fraud, perjury and forgery. Its laws are unjust in its practices immoral; they distress the people and destroy their substance.

The only remedy for these evils is an entire change of policy and the dethronement of those in power.

And we resolve that further contraction of the volume of United States legal tender notes is unwise and unnecessary. They should be received for customs duties and reissued as fast as received.

Gold silver and United States legal tender notes at par therewith, are just basis for paper circulation.

A close connection of the federal government with the business interests of the people, through national banks, tends to monopoly and centralization, but, in changing the system, uniformity of notes, security to the note holder, and protection of the capital invested, should be provided for.

Treasury notes, issued in exchange for bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, is the best form in which the credit of the government can be given to a paper currency.

Labor and capital have equal demands upon and responsibilities to law. Commerce and manufactures should be encouraged, so that steady work and fair wages may be enabled to labor, whilst safety of investment and moderate returns for its use belong to capital. Violence or breach of order in support of the real or supposed rights of either should be promptly suppressed by the strong arm of the law.

The Republican party, by its legislation in 1872, which reduced the tariff on bituminous coal from $1.25 to 75 cents per ton, and upon iron, steel, wool, metals, paper, glass, leather, and all manufactures of each of them ten per cent., struck a fatal blow at the industries and labor of Pennsylvania.

The public lands are the common property of the people, and they should not be sold to speculators nor granted to railroad or other corporations, but should be reserved for homesteads for actual settlers.

Our public debt should be held at home, and the bonds representing it should be of small denominations, so that the savings of the masses may be safely invested.

Thorough investigation into the electoral frauds of 1876 should be made, fraud should be exposed, guilt vindicated and criminals punished; but we oppose any attack upon the Presidential title as dangerous to our institutions and fruitless in its results.

The republican party, controlling the legislation of the state, has refused to execute many of the reforms of the new constitution; and among other things, it has neglected and refused,

To compel the acceptance of all its provisions by the corporations of the state;

To prevent undue and unreasonable discrimination in charges for transportation of freight and passengers, and without abatement or drawback to any;

To give to all equal means for transporting raw material of the state in such manner and to such points as they may prefer; and

To publish in good faith monthly statements of where and how money of the people was spent.

The republican party creates new offices and enormous perquisites to others, and fills them with favorites, whose chief duty is to manage its political machinery.

Its administration of the state government grows more expensive with each year of its rule.

Legislation has been directed by republican lobbyists, who in turn manipulate and control the nominations of the republican party, and its candidates are the creation of a junta whose decrees are accepted as the irreversible mandates of absolute hereditary power.

We denounce these methods, these measures, and these men, as unworthy the support of an honest and free people, and we invite all of every shade of political opinion, to unite with us in delivering the commonwealth from their hateful rule.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!! DYSPEPSIA!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn of every known malady. This is due in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of dyspepsia are loss of appetite wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth heartburn, distension of the stomach, and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice by mail free by sending three cent stamp. Try one bottle of Kunkel's and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

Worms. Worms. Worms.

Removed alive in from two to three hours, with vegetable medicine, head and anal all passing alive. No fee till head passes. The Doctor never fails to remove Tape Seat, pin and stomach worms. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's worm syrup. Price $1.00 per bottle. It never fails; or send to Dr. Kunkel, 229 North Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa., for circular with full instructions, by enclosing 3 cent stamp for return of same. Kunkel's Worm Syrup is used for children or adults with perfect safety, as it is vegetable. Buy it, and try it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg at one o'clock p. m., on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1878.

All that certain real estate situate Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of John Gearhart, on the east by land of Joseph Geiger, on the west by land of ——— ——— on the south by public road, containing fifty-six acres more or less.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of W. H. Yetter now for the use of the Columbia County Mutual Saving and Loan Association against Isaac Yetter, and to be sold as the property of Isaac Yetter.

Terms—Cash at striking down of property.

MILLER, Attorney.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

Aug. 16, '78-4t

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned, Administrators, will sell at public sale at the late residence of Michael Wagner, deceased, near Washingtonville, in Derry township, Montour county, Pa., on

Saturday, September 14, 1878,

at ten o'clock a. m., the following valuable and desirable REAL ESTATE, to-wit:

FARM NO. 1

All that certain farm situate in Limestone township, Montour county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Peter Baldy, Sr., on the south by the Misses Clark; on the east by the same, and on the west by farm No. 2, containing

81 ACRES AND 114 PERCHES,

nett measure, whereon is erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

a bank barn, wagon shed and other outbuildings, also a good well of water. There is a fine thrifty Apple Orchard, and plenty of other fruit; also a

Good Stone Quarry & Lime Kiln

on the premises.

FARM NO 2.

Situate in Limestone township, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of the Misses Clark and John Shearer, on the south by land of Nathan Saul, on the east by farm No. 3, and on the west by farm No. 1, containing

74 ACRES and 132 PERCHES,

three acres of which is timber land, nett measure, whereon is erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

a bank barn, and other outbuildings. There is a good Apple Orchard, an abundance of fruit of all kinds and a good well of water on the premises; also a good cistern at the barn.

FARM NO. 3.

Situate in Limestone township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of John Shearer, on the south by land of Conrad Cottner, on the east by William Butler, and on the west by farm No 2, containing

66 Acres and 151 Perches,

nett measure, whereon is erected a frame dwelling house, a bank barn, wagon shed and other outbuildings. There is a first-class Apple Orchard and an abundance of other fruit, also an excellent well of water at the house and a cistern at the barn.

FARM NO. 4,

Situate in Derry township, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the north by farm No. 5, on the south by land of James T. Beddens, on the east by Jacob Berger's estate, and on the west by Jesse Gresh, containing

38 Acres and 120 Perches,

nett measure, whereon is erected a

GOOD FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

bank barn, good wagon shed, and other outbuildings. There is an excellent well of water, a Good Apple Orchard, and an abundance of other fruit upon the premises.

FARM NO. 5,

Situate in Derry township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of Jacob Wagner, on the south by farm No. 4, on the east by Jacob Berger's Estate, and on the west by George N. Eyer, containing

38 Acres and 120 Perches,

nett measure, whereon is erected a

Good Frame Dwelling House,

bank barn, wagon shed, and other outbuildings. There is an excellent well of water, a Good Apple Orchard and an abundance of other fruit on the premises.

A Tract of Wood Land.

situate on Washingtonville Hill, in Derry township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of H. Moser, on the south by Jared Herring, on the east by George Conner's heirs, and on the west by Henry Moser, containing

27 ACRES AND 72 PERCHES,

nett measure. The tract is well timbered with Chestnut and Rock Oak.

The farms are all in a

HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION,

the buildings are nearly all new and are provided with all the modern conveniences. These are desirable properties owing to their close proximity to market, being only about

TEN MILES DISTANT

from Milton and the same distance from Danville. The properties will be sold on very easy terms which will be made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES E. WAGNER,
DAVID BERGER, Administrators.

Aug. 16, '78-4w

HUNT'S REMEDY

The Great Kidney Medicine is not a new and untried remedy. It has been before the public 30 years and used by millions. HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by Physicians and friends. It cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, builds up the system, and renewed health is the result. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Nervousness, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, and all complaints of the Urinary and Private Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to the public, and can be used by any one. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you.

Send for pamphlet to

WM. E. CLARKE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HUNT'S REMEDY

aug. 9, '78-y1 Bates

SHERIFF'S SALE,

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale upon the premises at the Red Tavern, village of Montana, Conyngham township in said county on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1878,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain tract of land with the appurtenances situate in the aforesaid township of Conyngham, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the centre of the face of the north abutment of the bridge of the New York and Middle Coal Field Coal & Railroad Company, (the line of whose road crosses the public road leading from Centralia to Catawissa at that place), thence north sixty-six degrees west three hundred feet, thence north eight degrees west three hundred and sixty feet, thence north eighty-two degrees east four hundred and fifty feet, thence north twenty-nine and a half degrees west four hundred and thirty-eight feet, thence north eighty-two degrees east four hundred and twenty feet, thence south eight degrees east twelve hundred and sixteen feet, thence north sixty-six and a half degrees west five hundred and forty-four feet to the place of beginning, containing twelve acres and eighty perches, be the same more or less, upon parts whereof the aforesaid village of Montana has been laid out, and the buildings thereof, to-wit, a tavern house, sundry frame dwelling houses and out-buildings, a frame school house and other structures have been erected: In the sale of the said property certain lots of the said village, located thereon to wit: Lots purchased of Samuel Leiby since the twenty-fourth day of March, 1865 and paid for in full to him by the purchasers of the same will be sold separately from the other parts of the property and where improved, singly also, unless in cases where several lots are held together by the same terre tenant, and order of sale as among and between the said lots will be according to the report of Samuel Knorr Esq., Master, made to the said Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county in an action of Scire Facias upon mortgage therein brought by Michael Federolf against Samuel Leiby and terre tenants to enforce the payment of purchase money of the premises above mentioned, which said action is numbered 234 of September Term 1877 in said Court; and other of the lots of the said town which have been improved or otherwise have special value will also be sold separately and singly, or two or more together where held by the same terre tenant or claimant, if such separate sales shall be necessary to secure a full price for the premises aforesaid. A map of the village of Montana will be exhibited at the sale and full information given to purchasers,

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Leiby and others, terre tenants.

Terms of Sale—Cash at striking down of property.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Aug. 8, 1878.

BRIDGE LETTING.

A covered wooden truss bridge 55 feet between abutments, to be built over Little Roaringcreek on county line between Columbia and Northumberland near Walter's, will be let at J. R. Klotter's hotel in Catawissa on MONDAY, the 19th day AUGUST, 1878 between 9 and 12 o'clock a. m. Roadway to be 14 feet plank, stonework to be according to plan and measurement. Plan and specifications can be seen at the office or at Catawissa on day of letting.

SILAS W. MCHENEY,
JOHN HERNER,
JOS. E. SANDS, } Com's.

Commissioners' Office, Bloomsburg, Pa.,
aug 9 '78-2w Attest: WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,.....	8.56 A.M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.35 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.35 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

CAMPAIGN COLUMBIAN.

We will send the COLUMBIAN to campaign subscribers from August 1st to November 15th for 40 cents. Now is the time to get up clubs.

Rev. O. D. S. Barclay has gone to the Thousand Islands and there will be no services in the Lutheran church for three weeks.

A railroad ticket to Chicago and back for sale at this office very cheap. Good until December 31st 1878. tf

There will be a festival at the St. James church, Fishingcreek twp., on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst., for the benefit of the Sabbath School. All are invited.

After October 1st 1878 all subscribers who owe from October 1st 1875 will be struck off the list, and the accounts collected by law at the rate of $2.50 a year. tf.

Last year the Democrats polled 2749 votes. At our delegate election last Saturday we polled 3459 votes,—a gain of 710. It shows the vitality of our organization.

The Canton *Sentinel* estimates the loss from the recent flood caused by the giving way of the Herdic reservoir near that place, and the destruction which followed in its wake, at $25,000.

FOR RENT CHEAP.—The first class office in the COLUMBIAN Building, heretofore occupied by N. U. Funk Esq. It is partly furnished. Apply to

C. B. BROCKWAY.

June 5 3w.

The Republican Convention will be held in Bloomsburg on Monday August 17th. If they can muster enough delegates to make a respectable show it will probably be held in the Opera House.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—As we go to press we learn that on Wednesday morning last the Berwick Baptist Church was burned to the ground, and the barn of —— Beam. We have not been informed as to the origin of the fire.

The Standing Committee met at the Opera House on Tuesday Aug. 13th immediately on the adjournment of the Convention. On motion of Mr. Snyder of Berwick Mr. D. Lowenberg was elected Chairman of the Standing Committee for the ensuing year. Adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

The Persian Diver brings up no pearl from the depths of the sea which can 'surpass in radiant purity a complexion beautified by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. A stable accessory of the bath and the toilet.

Beautiful Shades of Black or Brown are produced by Hill's Hair Dye.

July 12 4w.

The strength of the Greenbackers is gradually diminishing. At the delegate election last Saturday about the usual number of votes was polled, and in several instances those suspected of Greenback proclivities were obliged to pledge themselves to support the whole Democratic ticket in order to get their votes in. The great third party is growing beautifully less.

DRUNKEN STUFF.—How many children and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., which is so pure, simple and harmless that the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child can trust in them. Will you be saved by them? See other column.

NEW FEE BILL FOR COUNTY OFFICERS.—The new fee bill for Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, Clerks of the several courts, Registers and Recorders, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, applies to all counties having more than ten thousand and less than 150,000 inhabitants. It makes a universal reduction in the fees, and will lessen the value of the several offices to a considerable extent. It will also have the effect of lessening the competition for these offices in future campaigns. Its provisions do not affect present incumbents. An exchange says, that the sheriff is affected the most and the Recorder and Register the least, and that the reduction in Sheriff's fees will be thirty to forty per cent. and those of the Register and Recorder about twenty per cent.

One would suppose from an article in the *Republican* that Bloomsburg has been in a perfectly demoralized condition for some time past, and all owing to the fact that the Democrats were preparing to make nominations. It is assumed that Democrats are the worst men in the world, while republicans are virtuous and correspondingly happy. If you would know what a difference politics makes in the morals of men, go to a county where republicans are in the majority, and you will find the same beer guzzling and whisky drinking that is complained of here. There are suckers every where, and so long as candidates "treat" there will be plenty of drinkers of both parties on hand to accept the invitation. It is a disgraceful practice every where.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all other throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by his motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Power's Block Rochester, New York.

August 16 4w.

PERSONAL.

Rev. D. J. Waller, Jr., of Bloomsburg, occupied the Presbyterian pulpit, in this place, Sunday morning and evening. Mr. Waller is the principal of the Bloomsburg Normal School and is making an earnest effort for its success. He called in to see us on Monday, and assured us that the school offers special advantages to those who intend to make teaching a profession. We suggest that the large number of disappointed applicants for schools try a term or two at the Bloomsburg Normal School, as we are confident if they do, that they will be competent to pass a creditable examination and be enabled to enjoy the full fruition of their hopes and aspirations to become successful instructors of the rising generation. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Begin right, and your success is doubly assured.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

COLUMBIA COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Convention was called to order by David Lowenberg, Chairman of the Standing Committee, in the Opera House at ten o'clock on Tuesday the 13th inst. E. R. Ikeler nominated C. R. Buckalew as Chairman of the Convention, and Mr. Buckalew was duly elected and took his seat. E. R. Ikeler and Col. H. R. Kline were then elected Secretaries, and F. P. Billmeyer Reading Clerk. The list of townships was called and the credentials of Delegates presented and read. The following is the list of Delegates, all of whom answered to their names.

Beaver—Isaac Klingaman, Jesse Rittenhouse, and Jacob Baker.

Benton—Geo. Cary, Abram Hartman and Joel Keifer.

Berwick—A. D. Seely and Hudson Owen.

Bloom E.—C. R. Buckalew, Eli Jones, Geo. Hassert and John Behan.

Bloom W.—E. R. Ikeler, and Stephen Knorr.

Briarcreek—A. R. Adleman and Isaac Bower.

Catawissa—James Bibby, W. K. Russell and E. M. Tewksbury.

Centralia—Owen Cain and Dan Dougherty.

Centre—Ed. Stewart, Isaac Arwine, I. J. Hess.

Conyngham N.—Barney Doyle, Thomas Ennis and Charles G. McGuire.

Conyngham S.—Bernard Haley and Jno. Monroe.

Fishingcreek—B. F. Edgar, Jas. Dewitt, Wm Kramer and Wm. Lauderbach.

Franklin—Rolandus Herbein and M. W. McHenry.

Greenwood—John Thomas, Diemer Davis and Jos. P. Dewitt.

Hemlock—Simon Reichart, John Kistler and E. D. Leidy.

Jackson—Alex. Knouse and Augustus Everhart.

Locust—Adam Johnson, John P. Walter, Christian Small and John Helwig.

Madison—S. S. Ronyon, Wm. R. Demott and John Shultz.

Main—J. D. Bodine and Jno. W. Shuman.

Mifflin—Samuel Nuss, S. H. Wolf and C. W. Hess.

Montour—Jno. G. Quick and P. S. Karshner.

Mt. Pleasant—John Mordan and Samuel Hartzel.

Orange—Abner Welsh and H. R. Kline.

Pine—P. W. Sones and Wm Karshner.

Roaringcreek—John Mowry and D. W. Rarig.

Scott—Samuel Hutchison and W. E Deitterick.

Sugarloaf—J. W. Fritz, B. F. Peterman and W. A. Kile.

The reading Clerk then proceeded to read the Instructions, and pending this the Convention adjourned at 12 o'clock until half past one.

A little before two the Convention was called to order and the delegates from the several districts requested to take seats, each district by itself. C. W. Ammerman was substituted in place of H. R. Kline who was prevented from attendance by illness. The Convention vote for Congress was then read, but before it was announced Mr. Ammerman of Orange presented a written objection to the admission of the vote of North and South Conyngham and Centralia Borough on the ground that the election was irregularly conducted, that many who voted for the delegates had not voted the democratic ticket at the last general election, and that the vote had not been counted up to Sunday, and had been left uncounted for the purpose of manipulation and fraud. The Chairman said that it would be necessary to postpone the present business in order to consider the paper. C. W. Ammerman moved to postpone present business which was agreed to.

Mr. Ammerman then offered the following resolution.

"*Resolved*, that Abner Welsh, Wm. Karshner, Augustus Everhart, John Quick and James Dewitt be appointed a committee to make a proper investigation of the alleged frauds, with the privilege of examining witnesses and Election returns &c., in the districts referred to in said charge." Thomas Ennis of N. Conyngham moved to amend by striking out the names and authorizing the chair to appoint a committee of five, which was agreed to. The Chair appointed J. G. Quick, E. M. Tewksbury, James Dewitt, Hudson Owen and C. W. Hess as said committee. The committee was given one hour to investigate the charges and report to the convention. Meanwhile a recess was taken. An hour and a quarter passed and the committee did not return, the convention being called to order, upon motion Abner Welsh was appointed to inform them that the convention was waiting for them. The committee made the following report.

We submit to the Convention the testimony, and report that in our opinion there is great irregularity in the North and South Conyngham districts, also in the Borough of Centralia, but not sufficient to set aside the vote of the Delegates at this Convention at this time. Signed by the committee.

CONGRESS.

The vote for Congress was then announced, and C. B. Brockway was declared the nominee of Columbia county he having received 37½ Convention votes and O. A. Megargell 32½.

E. R. Ikeler moved the appointment of David Lowenberg, J. W. Hoffman and T. J Swisher as Congressional Conferees to meet similar conferees from other counties in the District, with instructions to support C. B. Brockway, which was agreed to.

STATE SENATOR.

The vote for State Senator was then read and resulted as follows;

E. J. McHenry 38½ Convention votes, W. J. Buckalew 31½. E. J. McHenry was declared the nominee.

E. D. Leidy offered the following resolution.

Resolved that E. R. Ikeler and Geo. E. Elwell be appointed Senatorial Conferees to meet similar conferees from other counties of this Senatorial District, to nominate a candidate for State Senator, with instructions to support Hon E. J. McHenry. Adopted.

ASSEMBLY.

The vote for Representative was then read, resulting as follows; T. J. Vanderslice 48 convention votes, J. B. Knittle 41½, B. F. Zarr 29, David S. Brown 21½. T. J. Vanderslice was declared one of the nominees for representative.

Mr. Zarr withdrew his name, on the ground that one representative belongs justly to the other side o the river. After explanation by the chair as to the manner of voting, another vote was taken resulting as follows; J. B. Knittle received 53 votes, and David S. Brown 17 votes of the convention, and Mr. Knittle was therefore declared duly nominated as a candidate for Representative.

Hudson Owen of Berwick offered the following resolution. *Resolved* that the members from this county in the next Legislature be instructed to vote for C. R. Buckalew for United States Senator to succeed J. D. Cameron. Carried unanimously, and received with applause.

PROTHONOTARY.

The vote for Prothonotary was then read with the following result.

Wm. Krickbaum, 60 votes; J. Coleman. 1 vote; J. B. Harman, 8 votes; J. H. Maize, 10 votes; I. K. Miller, 1 vote. Wm. Krickbaum was declared the nominee for Prothonotary.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

The vote for Register and Recorder was then read, as follows: W. H. Jacoby, 34 votes; G. W. Sterner, 22 votes: J. S. Mann, 1 vote; H. Dieterich, 11 votes; C. R. Housel, 2 votes. Mr. Dietterich withdrew his name. 36 being necessary for a choice there was no nomination.

The result of the second vote was, Jacoby 36 votes, Sterner 28 votes, Mann 3 votes, Housel 3 votes. W. H. Jacoby was declared the nominee.

TREASURER.

The next vote was for County Treasurer, and was as follows. H. A. Sweppenhiser 38 votes, I. Bower 20 votes, F. Hagenbuch 4 votes, D. Yost 8 votes, Mr. Sweppenhiser was declared the nominee.

COMMISSIONERS.

For Commissioners the vote stood as follows. W. Mensinger, 14 votes; M. Schlicher, 21 votes; N. Driesbach, 13 votes; C. Reichard, 17 votes; S. Pohe, 30 votes; S. W. McHenry, 22 votes; J. Hagenbuch, 9 votes; T. Gerity, 13 votes; P. Hippensteel, 1 vote; J. Hartzel, 4 votes. 47 votes being necessary to a choice there was no nomination. Messrs. Hippensteel, Mensinger, Driesbach and Hagenbuch withdrew their names.

Second vote was had with the following result; Schlicher, 29 votes; Reichard, 17 votes; Pohe, 49 votes; McHenry, 28 votes; Gerity, 12 votes; Hartzel, 5 votes. Mr. Pohe was declared one of the nominees.

Gerity and McHenry authorized the withdrawal of their names, and the convention proceeded to a third vote, resulting as follows; Schlicher, 34; Reichard, 31; Hartzel, 5. No nomination. Mr. Hartzel withdrew his name.

Fourth ballot, Reichard, 37 votes and Schlicher 33 votes. Reichard was declared duly nominated.

H. Owen nominated Samuel Smith of Briarcreek and William L. Manning of Jackson for County Auditor's, and on vote it was carried. The following resolution was offered by Thomas Ennis of N. Conyngham.

Resolved, That the Standing Committee be authorized to examine any charges which may be made to them, of violation of law or Democratic rules by any candidate in connection with the delegate election or convention, and if such charges shall be sustained to take all necessary steps to vindicate the law and the rules of the party. Adopted.

On motion the Convention adjourned at 5½ o'clock p. m.

This was one of the largest, if not the largest convention ever held in the county. The Opera House was crowded. Notwithstand the number present, and the bitter strife of candidates and their friends, there was not a single word or act to mar the harmony of the meeting. For the excellent arrangements made for the convention the party is indebted to the efficient Chairman of the Standing Committee, Mr. D. Lowenberg. The machinery is now greased, and we look forward to the fall election with victory perched upon our banners.

FIRE.

At about four o'clock on Tuesday morning the pottery of John Hicks on Pine alley below Market street was discovered to be on fire. The flames were bursting from the roof. The fire companies were on hand promptly, but could not do much except prevent the spread of the flames to other buildings. The pottery was burned to the ground. We learn that there was $1200 insurance on it. Amos Bucksalew with Risewick's sprinkler did good service as usual.

The necessity for water works became painfully apparent on this occasion. While the fire was raging among a lot of wooden shells, which threatened to catch every minute, and make a most destructive conflagration, hundreds of men stood around with their hands in their pockets, patiently waiting for the town to burn up. When asked to stand in the line and pass buckets many of them silently refused, and remained standing near the fire to see their neighbor's property destroyed, while a few ladies joined the ranks and lent a helping hand to shame the men who would not work. Such conduct as this is criminal, and we believe a few arrests at one fire for refusal to assist in extinguishing the flames, on the charge of conspiracy to burn the town, would be a wholesome lesson to some of our male population. Fortunately, there are men who will fight fire and who did on this occasion and thus prevented what might have been a great loss of property.

WAGES IN IRELAND.

From the report of the United States Consul at Dublin it appears that skilled mechanics in his district get 6s 6d. a day and unskilled mechanics 17s. 6d. a week. Agricultural laborers are paid from 1s. 2d. to 2s 6d. a day, except during the busy season, when they receive from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. The rates of wages varies very much, according to locality and season. Mr. Lewis Richmond, United States Consul at Cork, says agricultural laborers in his district get 48 cents a day; coal-heavers, machinists, gas fitters and bakers, $1.09; masons, shoemakers, painters and joiners, $1.21. On public works, laborers earn from 48 to 60 cents a day. On the railways conductors receive $4.38 to $7.29 a week, and engineers $1.21 to $1.70 a day. Last summer the railway employees struck for an advance, but failed. The cost of living to the laborer and the mechanic is about $85 per annum. Trade is much depressed. Wages and cost of living have increased about one-sixth since 1873.

Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College offers to students a Normal course, College preparatory course, &c. The Commercial College has a well established reputation for fitting young men for business and positions of trust. During the fifteen years of its existence it has had a constantly increasing patronage, and its graduates are found in nearly every state in the Union. The course of study is as comprehensive as possible within a period of thirteen to twenty weeks. The appointments of the College are of the highest order, yet the expenses are much less than at many other first class business colleges. Next term opens August 28. Commercial students address Prof. L. L. Sprague. All others, Rev. D. Copeland, D. D. Kingston, Pa.

THAT FAT PERSON CANNOT BE FOUND.—Not even Edison, with all his inventive genius and extensive research, can find a fat person that Allan's Anti-Fat will not reduce at the rate of from two to five pounds per week. Those having uselessly tried different anti-fat prescriptions, including "*starvation*," "horseback" and "saw-horse 'riding,'" may be skeptical, but a fair trial will convince them that Allan's Anti-Fat is a genuine medicine, and that it will speedily fulfill all promises. Sold by all druggists

THE GREAT EXPRESS COMPANIES.—The great express companies are the United States, Adams, and the American. They employ, all together, an army of men and a host of horses. For their men and their horses these three great companies use exclusively Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

DR. GILES,
451 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents.

A HORSE COMMITS SUICIDE.

Several weeks ago a very valuable horse belonging to Henry Oakley, of Hart county Ky., was sunstroke, and ever since has been crazy. Mr. Oakley found it impossible to keep the horse confined, so last Saturday it was turned into a lot near by, where there is a very large pond, the centre of which is about twenty-five feet deep. The horse made a complete circuit of the pond twice, and then waded out as far as it could, without swimming, and put an end to its suffering by drowning.

There will be a camp meeting at Rupert beginning on the evening of the 29th inst., and continuing for ten days, under the charge of Rev. W. G. Ralph, pastor of the A. M. E. church of Bloomsburg.

We are authoritatively informed that the Greenback Labor Reformers of Monroe county, having been induced to indorse Mr. E. E. Orvis, of Columbia Co., for Congress, through misrepresentations, they desire to withdraw such endorsement, and will meet with the other Congressional conferees of the district at such a time and place as may be designated, in order to select a candidate and transact such other business as may properly come before them.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

We learn from a private source that the Greenbackers are rushing forward to put in the field as early as possible a Democrat as their candidate for Congress, with a view to influence the Democratic conference into ratifying their choice. Fincher was in Stroudsburg, and through Monroe county early in the week, trying to work up a sentiment in that direction. But Democrats there have been warned not to touch him. We think we express the feeling of the Democrats in this district when we say that they will not be caught with such chaff. Let an able, honest straightout Democrat be nominated. The platform of his, and his party's principles will be broad enough for every honest workingman to stand on. The Finchers, the Dickey Williamses, the Abe Strohs, and others of that ilk, will of course find no congeniality in such a nomination.—*Carbon Democrat.*

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—*J. F. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Wm. F. Shaffer, Lancaster, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLEW & CO., Props., Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

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AN UNDENIABLE TRUTH.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostation, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you. june 14-tf jl

NOTHING SHORT OF UNMISTAKABLE BENEFITS

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for Scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Business Notices

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All kinds of Clothing at a great Reduction at Lowenberg's.

White Vests at cost at Lowenberg's.

1,000 yards of Cassimere at cost price at D. Lowenberg's.

For a Nice Shirt go to Lowenberg's.

The cheapest and best Shirts can be bought at Lowenberg's.

Cassimeres sold by the yard at less than cost price at Lowenberg's.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.
Having obtained the agency of this
CELEBRATED SOAP

for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others.*
Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one Trial,*

so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE,
july 12, '78-1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Crampton's Palm Soap is the best laundry soap in this or any other market. For sale by Jacob H. Maize. may 18-3w

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Try it—Buy it
Palm—Palm—Palm Soap
At Jacob H. Maize's—at Jacob H. Maize's.
may 3-18w

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Crampton Brother's Palm soap at Jacob H. Maize's. It is the best. Try it.
may 3-18w

Admission free at McKinney's.

Marriages.

WILLIAMS—BILLMYER.—At the residence of the bride's parents on the 15th inst. at ten o'clock a. m Mr. Augustus Williams of Hagerstown, Md., to Miss Emma Billmyer, daughter Peter Billmyer, of Bloomsburg.

PATTERSON—HARTER.—In Benton on July 4th, by Rev. H. B. Fortner Mr. William E Patterson of Forks, Columbia county to Miss Mary A, Harter, of Nescopeck, Luzerne county, Pa

BENNETT—KINNEY.—August 3d, by the same, Abraham Bennet to Jennie R. Kinney, all of Sereno.

Deaths.

HOSTLER.—In Orange township on the 5th inst, Daniel C. Hostler, son of Geo. and C. Hostler, aged 1 year, 8 months and 26 days.

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS
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ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS

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WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation to the Orphans Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Monday, the 2d day of Sept., 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day unless exceptions to such confirmation are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Henry Kingsbury late of Benton township, deceased.
2. Widow of John Gulliver, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, aug 2, 1878 } W. H. JACOBY Register

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago. aug15, '78-1y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d, 1878.

The undivided one-half of all that certain messuage or tenement and lot of ground situate partly in Catawissa township, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, and partly in Franklin township, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the north side of the public road leading from Catawissa to mouth of Roaringcreek, twenty-five (25) feet west of a frame dwelling now occupied by Martin Banghart, and running from thence north six and a half degrees east fourteen and one-half (14½) feet to a point two (2) feet north of the north-west corner of said building, thence along the northern side of said building two (2) feet therefrom south eighty-three and three quarter degrees east, fifty-two feet and six inches (52 ft. 6 in.) to a point two (2) feet from the north-east corner of said building thence south twenty-two degrees east passing south-east corner of said building therefrom ten (10) feet, twenty-one (21) feet four (4) inches to the middle of the aforesaid public road, thence by the said road south seventy degrees, east one hundred and thirty-four and a half (134½) feet to a point in line of land of George Hughes and Lewis Yetter, thence by the said line north fifty-nine degrees east crossing the Catawissa creek, two hundred thirty-three (233) feet to a point on the north bank of the aforesaid creek, thence down said creek, north thirty-eight degrees west four hundred and ninety-five (495) feet to a point in said creek, thence north sixty-eight degrees west two hundred and four teen (214) feet to a post on now or late the creek Island thence partly by Catawissa creek and land of George and M. G Hughes south thirty degrees, west four hundred and twenty-nine (429) feet to a post in line of land of Daniel and William Clewell, thence by said line north eighty-five degrees east eight feet three inches (8 ft. 3 in.) to late a chestnut, thence, south forty degrees, east fifty-eight feet three inches (58 ft. 3 in.) to the centre of the aforesaid public road thence by the same south sixty-five and three-quarter degrees, east one hundred and fifty (150) feet thence by the same south fifty-nine and a half degrees east one hundred and thirty-three feet seven inches (133 feet 7 in.) thence south eighty-six degrees east thirty (30) feet to the place of beginning, containing Five Acres and forty perches neat measure be the same more or less, on which are erected a rail road sh ing, coal wharf, &c.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Simon P. Kase in a certain tract of land in Beaver township, Columbia county, state of Pennsylvania, containing three hundred and sixty-four acres more or less and allowances. Surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to Catharine Longenberger, adjoining a tract surveyed in the name of George Longenberger on the north, John Reese on the east, Jesse Brooke and Deborah Stewart on the south, and Anderson Clark on the west, whereon are erected a coal breaker and machinery and several buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suits of Frederick Hosler and Judy Sin[illegible]ley against S. P. Wolverton and S. P. Kase, and to be sold as the property of S. P. Kase.

FREEZE, Attorney. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

The following real estate to-wit: All that tract of unseated land, situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded by land of Daniel Nungesser, Abram Sweppenheiser and others, containing two hundred acres more or less.

ALSO,

One lot of ground situate in the town of Mifflinville Columbia county Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by Second street east by lot of Joseph Masteller, south by third or Main street, west by lot of A. J. Buckalew, whereon are erected a frame house a barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

One lot of ground situate in Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by Second street, east by —— street, south by Third or Main street, and west by lot of John Keller, being sixty-six feet front and two hundred and thirty feet deep.

ALSO,

All the defendant's title in one lot of ground situate in Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by Second street, east by lot of John Keller, south by Third or main street and west by lot of Theodore Fedder.

ALSO,

All of the defendant's title in four lots of ground situate in the town of Mifflinville, Columbia county Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by Third or Main street east by —— street, south by Fourth street and west by lot of Michael Knittle, containing one and a half acres more or less.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of David Moyer for the use of Lazarus Moyer against John Keller, and to be sold as the property of John Keller

FREEZE, Attorney Al. Vend, Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows: Bounded on the north by land of John Yohe, on the east by lands of Mrs. L. Schreck and others, on the west by lands of Horace Schweppenheiser and John Aten, and on the south by lands of George Nungesser, containing ninety acres more or less, on which is erected a dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Aaron Masteller against Charles Maurer, James K. Maurer, and Abraham Schweppenheiser, and to be sold as the property of Abraham Schweppenheiser.

MILLER, Attorney. Al. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

The following real estate situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and described as follows to-wit: Bounded on the north by Third street, east by A. M. Huttenstine, south by Fourth street and west by public square, being one hundred and ninety-eight feet front and two hundred thirty one feet deep more or less, on which are erected a dwelling house wagonmaker shop, barn and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of the Columbia County Bank Indorsee of C. W. Miller against A. W. Hess, and to be sold as the property of A. W. Hess.

KNORR, Attorney, vend. Ex.

ALSO,

All the following real estate: The one-half interest of forty acres of land situate in Locust township, Columbia co, bounded on the north by land of Ruth Ann Gable and Sol. Levan, on the east by Wm. Lee and Sam, Reinbold, on the south by Wesley Brass, on the west by public road.

ALSO,

One other tract of land containing ten acres, bounded on the west by land of R. Gorrell, on the south by Jonathan Beaver and George Boyer, on the east by John Kline, on the —— by Joseph Beaver, sr., Administrator &c., of William Bieber, deceased.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of William H. Reinbold, Administrator of William Bieber deceased, against William Tyson and to be sold as the property of William Tyson.

EVERLY, Attorney. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a pine, thence by land of Jacob Harris north eighty-one degrees east fifty-two perches to a pine, thence by same south eighty-eight perches and one-fourth degrees, east one hundred and thirty-two perches to a pine, thence by land of William Michael south two and three-fourth degrees west fifteen perches to a stone at Catawissa Creek, thence down said creek south eighty-seven degrees west eighteen perches to a stone, thence down said creek, its various courses one hundred sixty-three and five-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of Daniel Stngley, sen., north nine degrees west forty-seven and five-tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing thirty-five acres and one hundred and twelve perches strict measure, it being part of a larger tract of land conveyed to Henry Loger by samuel Snyder, Sheriff.

ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by public road, on the east by land of Mrs. Mann, on the west by land of John Henninger and on the south by Frederick Haas, containing one acre, on which is erected a dwelling house and stable.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Abraham Rice assigned to Moses Rice against Daniel Miller, and to be sold as the property of Daniel Miller.

KNORR Attorney. Vend Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece ground situate in Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows to wit: Bounded on the west by land of E. M. Tewksbery and Adam Peteroil, on the south by land of James Kostenbauder —— Hider, formerly Kostenbauder, on the east by lands of Gloesmyer tract, Jacob Boss and others, and on the north by land of E. M. Tewksbury, school house lot and E. D. Kern, containing one hundred and thirteen acres more or less, on which are erected a dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of E. M. Tewsbury, Committe of H. Strausser against Augustus Strausser, and to be sold as the property of Augustus Strausser.

MILLER, Attorney. Al. Fi. Fa.

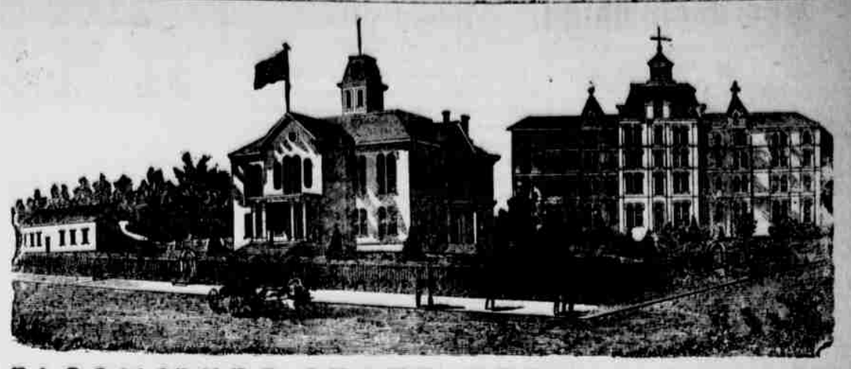
ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Benton township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the south by lands of Catharine Conner and Widow Conner, on the west by public road, on the north by W. M. Cole, on the east by Thomas Davis, containing fifty acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house, frame barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of James Conner.

FREEZE, Attorney. Vend. Ex.

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
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HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 8, 78.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ .90
Rye "	50
Corn, new, "	50
Oats, " "	30
Flour per barrel	6.00
Cloverseed	
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	16
Eggs	10
Tallow	08
Potatoes	40
Dried Apples	6
Hams	12½
Sides & Shoulders	09
Lard per pound	09
Hay per ton	8.00
Beeswax	25
Timothy Seed	2.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3,00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 2.75 "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.60 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 3,00 "
" Bituminous "	$4 50 "

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administratrix of D. A Watson, deceased, will expose to public sale upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1878,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon the following described real estate, situate in Madison township Columbia county, Beginning at a post on the south side of the State road leading from Catawissa to Munsy, a corner of John Swisher's thence by land of said Swisher south forty-nine and a half degrees west sixty-three per

Miscelaneous.

An'mal Sagacity.

A TRUE STORY OF A ONE-HUNDRED-YEAR-OLD ELEPHANT.

In the Autumn of 1876 I was living in the interior of Bengal, and I went to spend Christmas with my friend, Major Daly. The Major's bungalow was on the banks of the Ganges, near Cawnpore. He had lived there a good many years, being Chief of the Quartermaster's Department at that station, and had a great many natives, elephants, bullock carts, and soldiers under his command.

On the morning after my arrival, after a cup of early tea (often taken before daylight in India), I sat smoking with my friend in the veranda of his bungalow, looking out upon the windings of the sacred river. And, directly, I asked the Major about his children (a boy and a girl), whom I had not yet seen, and begged to know when I should see them.

"Soupramany has taken them out fishing," said their father.

"Why, isn't Soupramany your great war elephant?" I cried.

"Exactly so. You cannot have forgotten Soupramany!"

"Of course not. I 'was here, you know, when he had that fight with the elephant who went mad while loading a transport with bags of rice down yonder. I saw the mad elephant when he suddenly began to fling the rice into the river. His 'mahout' tried to stop him, and he killed the mahout. The native sailors ran away to hide themselves, and the mad elephant, trumpeting, charged into this enclosure. Old Soupramany was here, and so were Jim and Bess. When he saw the mad animal he threw himself between him and the children. The little ones and their nurses had just time to get into the house when the fight commenced."

"Yes," said the Major. "Old Soup was a hundred years old. He had been trained to war, and to fight with the rhinoceros, but he was to old to hunt them."

"And yet," said I, becoming animated by the recollections of that day, "what a gallant fight it was. Do you remember how well we all stood on this porch and watched it, not daring to fire a shot lest we should hit Old Soupramany? Do you remember, too, his look when he drew off, after fighting an hour and a half, leaving his adversary dying in the dust, and walked straight to the 'corral,' shaking his great ears, which had been badly torn, with his head bruised, and a great piece broken from one of his tusks?"

"Oes, indeed," said the Major. "Well, since then he is more devoted to my dear little ones than ever. He takes them out whole days, and I am perfectly content to have them under his charge. I don't like trusting Christian children to the care of natives; but with old Soup I know they can come to no harm."

"What! you trust children under ten years of age to Soup, without any other protection?"

"I do," replied the Major. "Come along with me, if you doubt, and we will surprise them at their fishing."

I followed Major Daly, and, after walking half a mile along the wooded banks of the river, we came upon the little group. Two children—Jim, the elder, being about ten—both sat still and silent, for a wonder, each holding a rod, with line, cork, hood and bait, anxiously watching the gay corks bobbing in the water. Beside them stood old Soup with an extremely large bamboo rod in his trunk, with line, hook, bait and cork, like the children's. I need not say I took small notice of the children, but turned all my attention to their big companion. I had not watched him long before he had a bite, for, as the religion of the Hindoos forbids them to take life, the river swarms with fishes.

The old fellow did not stir; his little eyes watched his line eagerly; he was no novice in "the gentle craft." He was waiting till it was time to draw in his prize.

At the end of his line, as he drew it up, was dangling one of those golden tench so abundant in the Ganges.

When Soupramany perceived what a fine fish he had caught, he uttered one of those long, low, gurgling notes of satisfaction by which an elephant expresses joy; and he waited patiently, expecting Jim to take his prize off the hook and put on some more bait for him. But Jim, the little rascal, sometimes liked to plague Old Soup. He nodded at us, as much as to say, "Look out and you'll see fun now!" Then he took off the fish, which he threw into a water jar placed there for the purpose, and went back to his place without putting any bait on Old Soup's hook. The intelligent animal did not attempt to throw his line into the water. He tried to move Jim by low, pleading cries. It was curious to see what tender tones he seemed to try to give his voice.

Seeing that Jim paid no attention to his calls, but sat and laughed as he handled his own line, Old Soup went up to him, and with his trunk tried to turn his head in the direction of the bait box. At last, when he found that all he could do would not induce his wilful friend to help him, he turned round as if struck by a sudden thought, and snatching up in his trunk the box that held the bait, came up and laid it down at the Major's feet; then picking up his rod, he held it out to his master.

"What do you want me to do with this, Old Soup?" said the Major.

The creature lifted one great foot after the other, and again began to utter his plaintive cry. Out of mischief I took Jimmy's part, and, picking up the bait-box, pretended to run with it. The elephant was not going to be teased by me. He dipped his trunk into the Ganges, and in instant squirted a stream of water over me with all the force and precision of a fire engine, to the immense amusement of the children.

The Major at once made Soup a sign to stop, and, to make my peace with the fine old fellow, I baited his hook myself. Quivering with joy, as a baby does when it get hold at last of a plaything some one has taken from it, Old Soupramany hardly paused to thank me by a soft note of joy for baiting his line for him, before he went back to his place and was again watching his cork as it trembled in the ripples of the river.—*St. Nicholas.*

The poor Congressmen who form the committee on labor and relief now sitting in New York will have their brains addled if the investigation goes on at this rate. Never was the adage about many men of many minds more strikingly exemplified. Of about three score witnesses already examined, each claiming to have given the subject special attention, no two have agreed upon a method of relieving the distress of the country. Bedlam itself could not present a greater variety of opinions obstinately held. Yet it is a good thing to let all these people have their say. It can do no harm and may serve the purpose of an escape valve for the steam that if pent up might be dangerous. We hope the Congressmen will be able to stand the racket.

Agricultural.

Management of Chickens.

Chickens require neither food nor drink on the day on which they are hatched. Both are injurious, as they interfere with the animal digestion of the yolk, which is absorbed into the bowels at the period of hatching, and constitutes the first food. If grits, oat meal, and the like are spread before the hen on the twenty-first day she is induced to leave the nest, the last hatched chickens are unable to follow, and being weakly, frequently perish. If undisturbed, the hen seldom leaves the nest on the twenty-first day, while on the twenty-second day the chickens will be found strong enough to follow her. The plan of cramming pepper-corns or grains of barley down the throats of newly-hatched chickens is exceedingly injurious. The best food for them is sweet, coarse oatmeal, mixed into a crumbly paste with milk and a certain proportion of custard, made by beating together an egg with two tablespoonfuls of milk, and 'setting' it by a gentle heat. Custard so made is eaten with avidity, and the chickens made rapid progress upon it. Such preparation is far superior to the hard boiled egg so often employed, and which is not relished by the chicken. The young birds are also very fond of a little cold oat-meal porridge; milk is frequently used to mix the barley or oatmeal, but it should be remembered that it soon becomes sour in summer, and is decidedly injurious if employed in that state. No more food, therefore, should be mixed with milk than can be eaten in a few hours. Sopped bread is by no means desirable, since it does not appear to afford the necessary resistance to the natural grinding of the gizzard, and, consequently, the chickens soon become weakly and affected with diarrhœa from its use. In order to satisfy the hunger of the hen, which is usually very great when she leaves the nest, it is very desirable to give her as much grain as she can consume. Then, having satiated her own appetite and quenched her thirst, which at this time is considerable, she will brood over her unfledged young, and keep them at rest while they are digesting the yolk that has been absorbed just before hatching. After the first few days some whole grain, such as small tail wheat or some barley, may be given to the young brood, and it will be found to be greedily relished, and doubtless affords a wholesome exercise for the extraordinary grinding power of the gizzard. Chickens should either have a constant supply of food or be fed at very short intervals. The first food should be given at daybreak. With regard to animal food, there is none equal to the natural supply of worms and insects obtained by the hen when she is at large; small worms or a shovelful of mould containing an ant's nest, may be given if chickens are in a confined situation, and will be found far superior to boiled egg, chopped meat or any mere artificial substitute. Cooping which is frequently employed to prevent the wandering of hens with chickens, is not desirable, and though in many cases it is a necessary evil, yet not the less an evil.—*American Cultivator.*

Feed a Little Corn Meal.

It's nonsense to say it makes no difference what you feed your milch cow. The quality of the milk, cream and butter depends very much upon the feed used. A little experience of our own may be worth relating in evidence of the statement. During the winter and early spring we had been giving our grade Jersey cow a mixture of meal and middlings, but when we put her on good pasture a few weeks ago, we thought we might safely discontinue the ration of meal, and accordingly fed only a few quarts of meal at milking time. Mrs, K. soon began to wonder what was the matter with the cream it was so thin compared with its former appearance. She became anxious about her 'Lil,' and wondered if she wasn't sick; but her fat, sleek sides and contented look said 'no' to that. After an experience of about two weeks with the bran diet, we returned to the corn meal mixture, and on the very next day a change in the cream was clearly perceptible. It now skims off thick and heavy, and the cream crock fills rapidly, so that churning days come twice a week. We are satisfied that it pays to feed corn meal both summer and winter.—*Indiana Farmer.*

Improved Stock.

As we have passed through the country and noticed the scrub stock, the land sharks, it has been a matter of surprise to us that farmers could be so blind to their own interest as to plod on in the old road of their fathers, instead of keeping up with the times in raising the best stock. Take, for instance, the hog: A good Berkshire or Poland-China pig will make as much pork at eight or ten months old as one of these slab-sided land pikes will in eighteen months, and do it with much less expense otherwise, besides enabling the owner to realize on his labor so much sooner. This estimate does not take into account the fact that the improved breeds are always worth from one-half to one and one-half cents a pound more than the common stock.

What is true of hogs is no less true of cattle, sheep and horses. It costs no more, if as much to raise a short horn steer, as to raise a scrub or Texas steer, but when raised and fattened for the market the difference in value will be found to amount to several dollars in favor of the short-horn. And this difference is just as marked through all the stock on the farm, even down to the poultry-yard. Let us hope that the time is near at hand when our farmers as a class, may see the advantage of producing the best of everything, and then will an era of prosperity dawn on them.

Kill the Weeds in August.

There is no better month in which to kill the Canada thistle as well as weeds generally, and the destruction of bushes than August. It is also peculiarly a time when farmers are not so much hurried, and when the weeds have fully developed themselves. The farmer can see at a glance, indeed has seen all the season, the necessity of commencing the work of destruction.

The best thing to be done with weeds of all kinds extirpated from the land, is to use them in the compost heap, or to gather them in large heaps to remain there until dry, and then burn them up, 'root and branch.' The practice of some farmers who look only to their own selfish purposes, who live for themselves, and rarely have a neighbor with whom they are on friendly terms, is to pull up and throw into the public highway the weeds from their fields. They are left to ripen their seed, and the first heavy rain that comes, they are carried away, sometimes for miles, either into the land of some other farmer, or into the stream to be landed along the banks for a great distance. We have more than once seen people calling themselves farmers and Christians engaged in this mean business.

"A pretty looking man to join the labor party," said a street corner philosopher; why, he never did a day's work in his life. "Oh, you're mistaken," replied his companion; "he is working hard this summer." "What at, I'd like to know?" "Why he is working for an office."

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Matthew McDowell, deceased.

And now July 1, 1878. Whereas Peter Ent, Executor of Matthew McDowell, deceased, died October 28, 1876, and O. P. Ent was appointed his administrator and on the 28th of July A. D., 1877, filed a final supplemental account of Peter Ent, deceased, late acting executor and trustee under the will of Matthew McDowell, deceased No. 15, September Term 1877. That on the 15th day of November, 1877, O. P. Ent died without having paid over the funds of the estate of Matthew McDowell, deceased, and Ursal H. Ent was appointed administrator, de bonis non &c. of Peter Ent, deceased, and Robert S. Ent administrator of O. P. Ent, deceased. Now, therefore, on motion of S. Knorr, Attorney of Alice McDowell Legatee and by consent of Hon. C. H. Buckalew, Attorney for the present representative and holder of the funds of the estate of said Matthew McDowell, deceased, C. G. Barkley, Esq., is appointed Auditor to ascertain the profits received since the filing of the account by O. P. Ent, deceased, and distribute the fund of the estate of Matthew McDowell to and among the parties entitled thereto.

BY THE COURT.

Notice is hereby given that the Auditor appointed by the foregoing order of Court will meet the parties interested for the performance of his duties at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg on Friday the 23d day of August 1878 at 10 o'clock a. m. at which time all parties must appear and present their claims or be debarred from a share of the fund.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY, Auditor.

Bloomsburg, July, 19, '78-4w

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aug 3, '77-4m

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aug. 17, '77-1y H & C

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December 14, 1877-1y

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May 24, '78-3m

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Dec. 7, 1877-1y

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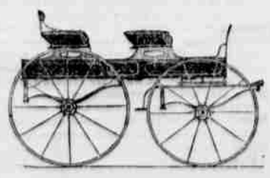

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Jan. 5, 1877-tf

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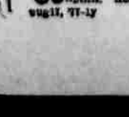
$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. BALLET & Co., Portland, Maine. march 22, '78-1y



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June 7-6m

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July 12, '78-6w

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july 19, '78-3m jw&co

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

aug17, '77-1y

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The very large number of invalid people who daily visit Buffalo, from every quarter of the United States and Canada, that they may consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, and the widely celebrated Faculty of Specialists in Medicine and Surgery associated with him, rendered it necessary that the following of this institution should provide a place as a grand and commodious scale for their entertainment and comfort.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED.—The Invalids' Hotel is more complete in its appointments than any similar institution in the world. The building is located in one of the most healthful and desirable portions of the City of Buffalo, and commands a fine view of Lake Erie, Niagara River, and the surrounding country, being situated in the midst of an extensive system of beautiful parks. The Hotel is furnished with a patent safety passenger elevator, to convey patients to and from the different floors; is provided with all kinds of approved baths, and has also connected with it a well-furnished gymnasium and bowling alley to afford proper means of exercise.

CHRONIC DISEASES of all forms, whether requiring medical, surgical, or mechanical treatment, come within the province of our several specialties.

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If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish tinge in eyes or face of body, frequent headache or dizziness, foul taste in mouth, internal heat or chilliness, with cold feet, alternate risings and flushes of heat, or cold creepings, irregular appetite, variable bowels, with or without pain, you may rest assured that your disease is commencing, and you cannot be too quick in applying the remedy. Don't wait until you are prostrated with fever, but take a few doses of this medicine and thereby ward off the disease. Many diseases commence with a cold, which settles on the lungs, causing a cough. Whether this cough proceeds from an affection of the throat, bronchial tubes, or lungs, it should be checked at once. Noth